PAID THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

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THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWELVE DOLLARS. Three months SEVEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

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When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

Confederate Government.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice-Presid't
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War.
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 19th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walke,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Re W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	Wm. A. Graham,	1870
A E Maxwell,	1866	Wm. T. Dortch,	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1868	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1868
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868	Landon C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham,	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1868	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,
2. Wm. R. Smith,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,
5. Francis S. Lyon,
6. W. P. Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L. Pugh,
9. J. S. Dickinson,

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers,
2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge,
2. W. E. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,
4. Clifford Anderson,
5. J. T. Shewmake,
6. J. H. Echols,
7. James M. Smith,
8. George N. Lester,
9. H. P. Bell,
10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,
3. Duncan E. Kenner,
4. Lucien J. Dupre,
5. Henry Marshall,
6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,
2. W. D. Holder,
3. Israel Welsh,
4. Henry C. Chambers,
5. Otho R. Singleton,
6. Ethel Barksdale,
7. J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,
2. R. R. Bridges,
3. J T. Leach,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,
6. John A. Gilmer,
7. Saml. H. Christian,
8. James G. Ramsey,
9. B. S. Gaither,
10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,
2. W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,
4. W. D. Simpson,
5. James Farrow,
6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,
2. Wm. G. Swan,
3. A. S. Colyar,
4. John P. Murray,
5. H. S. Foote,
6. E. A. Keeble,
7. James McCullum,
8. Thos. Menees,
9. J. D. C. Atkins,
10. John V. Wright,
11. David M. Currin,

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,
3. A. M. Branch,
4. Frank B. Sexton,
5. J. B. Taylor,
6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

1. R. L. Montague,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,
3. William C. Wickman,
4. Thos. S. Gholson,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. John Goode, Jr.,
7. Wm. C. Rives,
8. D. C. De Jarnette.
9. David Funsten,
10. F. W. M. Holliday,
11. John B. Baldwin.
12. Walter R. Staples,
13. Fayette McMullen,
14. Samuel Miller,
15. Robert Johnston,
16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Herry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry Dowd, Edgcombe, do.
James H Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

Judicial.

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond McPherson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven' Judges, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Bunbcombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipps, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J. Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th, Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin, 7th Circuit, William P Bynum, 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon, Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney, W N Watson, Craven, Clerk, Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Dick, Guilford, Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston, J R Hargrave, Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattee, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President, Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford, Dr. Wm. Sloan of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Tho's Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President.

Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh.

Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is, for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev——— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof is acquired.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the apara sement provided for in the 1st section of this act. shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impr ssment then and in that case. the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification. as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties. as to the value of said property. and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro' the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the dicision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce. and their decision shall be final, provid d, that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equvilent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may derect."

GOVERNORS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The following is a list of the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy:

Alabama—Thomas H. Watts.
Arkansas—T. Flannagin.
Florida—John Milton.
Georgia—Joseph E Brown.
Kentucky—Richard Hawes.
Louisiana—Henry W. Allen.
Mississippi—Charles Clark.
Missouri—T. C. Reynolds.
North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance.
South Carolina—M. L. Bonham.
Tennessee—Robert L. Caruthers (not yet inaugurated.)
Texas—Pendleton Murray.
Virginia—William Smith."

The N. Hampshire Republican State Convention unanimously nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

ABSOLUTISM.—The following extract is from the columns of the Petersburg *Express*, and is worthy of perusal:—

We have before us at this moment a Virginia journal, the very eldest one in the South, possessing a reputation of the very first order, and a popularity and influence not inferior to any other—published in our capital, and circulating in every direction through the land—and in its leading editorial, we see with amazement the very case, the supposition of which, or the like of it, we held a little way back to be irreconcilsable with the spirit and genius of our institutions and the character of our people, as it is was, say one, two and three years ago. It is therein distinctly asserted that "the success of the cause is embarrased by the trammels of a Constitution designed and constructed for the development of a people in times of peace, but which fetters the present conflict of life and death."

* * * * * * *

The Constitution, it seems, was intended only to dispense its benefits in times of *peace!* This, to say the least of it, is a strange idea. There is nothing in the instrument itself that by the remotest and most arbitrary construction can be interpreted into such an intention, and certainty there is every thing in the circumstances under which it was framed and adopted to indicate that it was designed to operate as well in times of war as in times of peace, for the country was on the very brink of war when it was framed and accepted, as was well known at the time to its framers. When the Permanent Government was organized, of which the Constitution is the life and soul, the country was in the very midst of a war, which had already been waged on a gigantic scale for more than six months, and yet nothing was then said or thought about its being designed only for *peaceful* developments. The truth is, the Constitution and the Government (not the *Administration* of the government) are synonymous things, if not terms, because the last is organized upon the platform of the first and derives from it all its vitality. There is not a power that it possesses that is not granted by the Constitution. The whole orbit in which it moves and the movements themselves, are ordained and regulated by the Constitution, and the moment this connection between them ceases, the government, such as it now is, dies.

But why, we should like to know, cannot the affairs of the country be conducted as well under the Constitution *now* as in times of *peace?* It has given every power to Congress and to the Executive necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. What more could it do, and what more could be desired?—What is to hinder Congress from enacting suitable laws to carry out the granted powers which that body possesses, so far as raising and maintaining armies are concerned? And what hinders the President from executing such laws and using his prescribed authority so as to have a sufficient force in the field to meet and repel the enemy? From the battle of Bethel to that of Lookout Mountain, embracing an interval of nearly two years and a half, filled with the most stirring events of the war, we heard nothing about the Constitution being a stumbling block to the Executive. Every body was satisfied with it and no journal raised the voice of discontent that we are aware of. But since the battle of Lookout a great change has come over the spirit of at least one journal, and it now raises the cry of; down with the Constitution! Its trammels upon the government are insufferable. It had better be "torn up as waste paper" than remain, at a time like this, the clog that it is to the Confederacy. Such, in substance, is the import of the article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, upon which we are commenting.

We do not—we cannot think that the people of the Confederate States are prepared as yet to give themselves up to the embraces of absolutism. They can conquer the enemy without the shadow of a necessity for resorting to this prodigious sacrifice? They can triumphantly near themselves through the struggle, and preserve at the same time the Constitution, which is the charter of their rights.

THE FIRST WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.—"A contemporary observes that we have suffered nothing yet compared with what our fathers suffered in the first war for independence. Then we had the savage Indians at our backs the tories over our hearth stones and a fair and open enemy in our front. Augusta Savannah, Charleston, Camdem, and Ninety-six, were all then British posts, and Georgia and South Carolina were occupied almost entirely for three long and dreary years yet a heroic ancestry rose from our valleys and descended from our hills trusting in God and resolved to perish rather than survive as slaves and they drove our conquerors from the soil; and so we can do even should our land be overrun by vandals."

AN EDITOR TIGHT.—We believe it is rare editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, their readers are sure to find them out. A cotemporary was called upon to record a "melancholy event" at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner: "Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, p. m. a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swollowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of verdict rendered a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a childand six smalls wifes to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life!"

The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th contains nothing interesting except great complaints against guerillas.

DESPERATE MEASURES.—During the Yellow fever epidemic of '63, at New Orleans, the captain of a ship became so alarmed at the frightful havoc made by the disease, that, for fear that he would die of the yellow fever, he jumped into the Mississippi, and drowned himself. Everybody thought that the man was crazy.

The Congress of the Confederate States seems to be in the same predicament as the unfortunate captain—crazed with fear. They feel that they must do something and with the blindness of terror are ready to rush into the most desperate measures. They are listening to propositions of putting everybody into the army—the boys, and their frosty-headed grand-fathers, as well as those who have been hitherto exempted—civil Officers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Editors. And for what purpose are these persons to be forced into the army? To fight? No! to be detailed. Even those who advocate this folly, have sense enough left to see that the affairs of life require men to conduct them—that the army must be fed—that the Railroads must be kept in running order, and that the negroes require to be kept in subjection. What then is the object to be attained by this wholesale conscription? It is the *first* and almost the *last* step towards a military despotism. It is an attempt, so slightly masked as to be visible to the dullest eyes, to overthrow the liberties of the country and establish a Reign of Terror. It is to place the life and liberty of every citizen in the hands of a Dictator. It is an effort to resuscitate the crimes of the eighteenth century—to plant a power in the land, from which will grow a Robespierre—a Danton—a Barrere—a guillotine. Let the advocates of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* beware. The guillotine is a blind beast; it bites its friends as well as its enemies.

We call upon every lover of liberty to protest, loud-mouthed, against the effort now being made, under the tyrant's plea of *necessity*, to enslave a free people. We call upon the press, which has ever been the mouth-piece of justice, to lend its powerful aid to crush the Hydra which is now threatening the destruction of all we hold dear.

Let the people nail the flag of the Confederacy to the mast of the Constitution, and stand or fall *free—Confederate.*

A PHILOSOPHIC DARKEY.—A newspaper correspondent from the Cumberland River gives the following humerous account of a colloquy with a philosophic darkey; who had been present at the battle of Fort Donelson:

Observing him toasting his shins against the chimney, I broke in upon his profound meditations thus:

"Were you in the fight at Fort Donelson?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, sa, and would hab run sooner had I knowed it war cumin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage."

"Dat aint in my line, sa; cooking's my perfeshun."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation is nuthin to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

Its worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it highly?"

"Yes, sa, I does—more dan all dis world—more dan a million of dollars, sa, for what would dat be worth to a man wid de bref out'n him? Self-preserbation am de first law wid me, sa."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from others?"

"Because different men sets different values on da lives; mine is not in the market, sa."

"But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me, sa, when de power of feelin' was gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever sa, I regard dem as among de *vanities.*"

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance?"

"Yes sa, there would hab been no help for it: I would'nt put my life in de scale aginst any gubberment dat ever existed, for no gubberment could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa. A dead white man ain't much to dese sogers; let alone a dead nigger but I'd a missed myself, sa, and dats de pint wid me."

The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch elder! The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, bunches of the elder leaves.

The Democratic Congressmen in caucus at Washington decided on Cincinnati as the place for holding their National National Convention.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Resolutions, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY, 6, 1864.

☞ Wanted at this office, one or two good, steady COMPOSITORS, to whom constant employment will be given at $1 per 1000 ems.

☞ Our press not having been in use for some time, we have not yet gotten it in perfect order. On account of this our paper was delayed on yesterday over the regular time. A day or two will arrange all things satisfactorially.

☞ Some of our issue of yesterday went out dated the 4th—it was an oversight.

☞ Persons desirous of taking the Daily North Carolinian for a week, will give notice to the Carriers or call at this office.

North Carolina.

No dearer legacy could be left to a son of the old North State, than the proud title of being a true North Carolinian. Modest and unassuming, she does not force herself upon the notice of the world at large—conscious of doing her duty, she demands no extravagant adulation for its performance; unassuming and retiring, she parades not the heroic deeds of her brave sons upon the many bloody fields, made famous by the daring of her sainted dead, or her honored living. Before the gaze of an envious sisterhood, she stands to-day the corner-stone of the fabric, the keystone of the arc. Well may North Carolinians be proud to claim her as their mother.

Every acre of Vrrginia soil, upon which has been fought a battle, has been consecrated by the blood of North Carolina's gallant sons. She has contributed her treasure and her blood unsparingly, in this cause, not so much to shield herself as to protect her sister states from foreign hordes; for North Carolina moved not until forced to take up the sword against or for her southern sisters. Yet North Carolina has had the finger of suspicion pointed at her; she has been treated as unworthy of the trust of sister States; she has been denounced disloyal and unsound, and that, too, by States, a portion of whose sons have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them by her.

This treatment has caused disaffection in the State, jealous of her reputation, her sons have felt injured at the treatment she has received; and because of this jealousy she is suspected of disloyalty! This suspicion is false and unworthy of our proud old State. She is loyal to the core—true as steel to the cause, but sensitively jealous of her rights, which it is her intention to guard against all and every authority that may be usurped for their destruction.

Spirit of the Troops.

A gallant officer, just from the army of Northern Virginia, informs us that the spirit of the troops was never better than at the present time. They are firmly determined to secure our independance, or die in the attempt.

Surely, when this is the prevailing sentiment among the men who have all the hardships to undergo, all the risk of life and health to encounter, our people who are at home may bear their part, i. e., quiet acquiescence in the judgement of their rulers. And is it not our duty to uphold our gallant soldiers, rather than discourage them, and cause them to falter in the path of duty.

If the people remain true and steadfast as the army, there is nothing to fear.

The farmer who withholds his corn from the people—demanding a higher price, is not true to himself, his Country nor his God—He is as great an enemy to his Country, as is *Lindon.*

☞ The *Confederacy* gives the following hint to citizens visiting Atlanta: Oh traveler! if you cannot, for lack of a proper voucher, procure yourself the necessary papers, if you have in your pocket a slip of paper having on it the remains of any chirography, any old bills for goods, or anything of that kind, show it to the guard, and it will secure your safe passage through the city, for we have seen it tried sundry times, and with perfect success.

The direction will succeed elsewhere as often as well as in Atlanta.

☞ The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, we regret to see, is again mooted in Congress, and is now being considered in secret session. The suspension of the writ will do more harm to the cause, than all the principals of substitutes will do good to it. We trust it may not pass, and if it should, we believe the President will never use the power, conferred except it be in extreme cases.

A New York dispatch of the 32 says Fairfax will leave in a few days for below with a fleet of nine small draught gunboats.

Greensboro'.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Confederate* gives an account of the Peace Meeting held at the above place on the 1st. inst. He says:

The Court House bell several times sent out its inviting peals, and finally, at 12½ o'clock, the meeting began by one of the leaders trying to speak. But the crowd cheered, hissed, screamed and applauded in such a manner that every effort to be heard or to organize was utterly in vain. The resolutions could not be read. The crowd used all kinds of abusive and ridiculous epithets, rendering the appearance of the speaker supremely ludicrous. Even rotten eggs were in demand, and the traitors gave up in despair, and sneaked out of the Court House, at 1 o'clock, the meeting having lasted only half an hour.

Late in the day, one of the leaders was accosted on the street by a soldier, who asked "if he were one of the Union men"—and upon his replying in the affirmative, he gave him a good thrashing, and if left alone, might have KNOCKED all his treason out of him—but several persons interfered and he was carried off by a NEGRO MAN covered with blood.

Re-enlistment of North Carolina Troops.

SPEECH OF HON. E. G. READE IN THE SENATE.

We find the following remarks of Hon. E. G. Reade, Senater from this State, made on Saturday last, in the proceedings of that day. We ask for them a careful perusal at the hands of every man in the State.

Mr. Reade of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Certain North Carolina troops who had re-enlisted for the war, which is as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press of the re-enlistment for the war of the North Carolina brigade in the army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D. Johsston, do,

Resolve, That the patriotism and spirit of the N. Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the government.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Reade said;

Mr. President:—It is with much State pride and personal pleasure that I offer this resolution for the consideration of Senators, and ask their favorable action.

In this great war we need all our strength. But what is strength in war? It is not the multitude of faint hearts and nerveless arms which achieve success; these are burdens rather than helps. It is spirit that moves an army and makes it irresistible.

These troops have been in service for years. They are scarred and worn. They are away from their homes, where they have much to love. But they tarry not for those. They await not your bidding but they spring to action as springs the tiger from his lair. This, Senators, is strength in war.

I would be proud of them if these were the soldiers of any other State. When, a few days ago, the Senator from Tennessee offered resolutions appreciative of like conduct on the part of troops from his State my affections ran after them. I grew larger as I remembered that Tennessee was North Carolina's daughter, and that North Carolina, like a mother, had only allowed her queenly daughter to be a little in the front.

The conduct of these troops, Senators, is in consonance with the spirit of all the troops from North Carolina during this war, and of her people at home as well. Yet malicious rumor has thrown the stain of disloyalty upon her name. It matters nothing that not a man has staid at home who was called to the field; it matters nothing that they have swelled every triumph and staid every revese; it matters nothing that every legitimate burden has been cheerfully borne by her people; it matters nothing that her youthful executive, called from the field to his responsible position, has managed her affairs, internal and external, as to have obtained the name, "model Governor," It matters nothing that her Convention was unanious and her Legislature provident; nothing matters. Malignity says she is disloyal, and disloyal she must be. I will not make the Senate the arms for battling with the malignant charge against North Carolina. Her reputation is very dear to me. It can scarcely be less so with you, Senators; but that repulation depends not upon any poor word of mine.—She calls upon the history of the past as witness of what she is now, and will be hereafter.

I do not conceal from Senators that there is dissatisfaction in North Carolina. And the question is again and again asked. "What does it mean?" It is easy to tell you what it does not mean, and quite as easy, but much more tedious to tell you what it does mean. It does not mean disloyalty. It means rather an excess of loyalty to the State, without any abatement towards the Confederacy. This ought to be satisfactory, at least to all outside of the State.

I will only mention a few of the annoyances which she suffered. Her people are sensitive and spirited; as easily led as a child, in the right way, because they are a good people. But against the front of offense she stands a giant form.

Very early in this struggle, an order was sent to North Carolina, which, so far as I know, was sent nowhere else, to deprive the people of their arms, "good, bad and indifferent." I believe I quote the words; I am sure I have the substance. This may have been all innocent; but the impression was made, not unreasonably, that the purpose was to disarm her, because she was suspected. Time and again her citizens have been arrested, without warrant and without cause, and thrown into prison in Richmond and elsewhere.

The decisions of her judiciary have not been respected.

Many of the offices in this State to which het itizens have been entitled by courtesy, if not of right, were filled by obnoxious strangers.

Suspicions, distrusts and threats on the part of the authorities, have chafed her continually. And Senators have doubtless heard, as I have, that it has been gravely considered whether force ought not to be employed to overawe and silence her people. Distrust of her has begotten distrust in her toward them, and now she is alarmed afresh at the dangerous powers which it is proposed in Congress to confer.

Just now a new clamor is raised against the State, because the propriety of calling a Convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement, except what is before the public. Its enemies say it means mischief; its friends say it does not. I suppose its friends ought to know the best. But however this may be, let me enquire when was it ever before that a convention in North Carolina was an occasion of alarm to her friends. Was it that first little Convention in Mecklenburg, or was it her last Convention, when she unanimously assumed the position which she now holds? I speak against no party, and for no party: I speak for the State. I say that whether she call a Convention or not, or whatever else she may do, will be so marked with propriety, that others in time to come, as in time past, will evince their high appreciation of it, by claiming that she was not the first to do it, but that they were.

Appreciate North Carolina, Senators, as I ask you to appreciate the gallant bearing of these her soldiers, and her people, whether at home or in the field, will be faithful to every pledge she ever gave you.

The resolution being read the requisite number of times, was considered in Committee of the Whole; and, no amendment being poposed, was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives.

GEN. COBB ON HOARDING.—In his speech in Atlanta Gen. Howell Cobb pays the following compliments, which we repeat for the benefit of any worthy readers:

There is but one class of men in our community meaner than the speculator and extortioner, and that is the man who is unwilling to let his produce go to the support of our brave soldiers in the field. [Applause.] What better are you than speculations and extortioners, who cling to your provisions with a starving army upon your borders? What is the speculator and extortioner but the man who loves gold and property more than life and liberty? Is not that your own case? And do you think you satisfy the demands of your country and of your own conscience, because you agree with others in the denunciation of Yankees? If there any one in this wide world who hates the Yankee race more than I do, I am sorry for him, because he must have devoted his whole heart to the work; but I tell you, and the history of this war will bear me out in the assertion, that many true hearted Southern men were born at the North, and some of the vilest Yankees that ever disagraced this earth have been borth at the South. [Applause.]

But you think you have done all that is required of you if you denounce to your heart's content the Jews. I have known sa brave soldiers in the field and as true men from that despised and abused sect as any in the land; and I tell you that you can neither satisfy the demands of patriotism nor of your own conscience, when you do the very thing for which you denounce the Jews. The country calls upon all her men to do their duty, whether native or adopted, of every denomination and of every sect. Whoever falters, let him be damned; whoever is true to his flag, let him be honored.

Therefore, my friends, bring forward your produce. That is your duty. The country does not require the service of your lips; it requires more substantial service at your hands. Throw wide open your granaries; pay to your Government as the noble, true and patriotic farmers of the county of Sumter said a few days ago when they adopted unanimously a resolution that they would let the Government have their surplus grain, meat, and produce, at whatever price the Government thought proper to pay. That was the voice and spirit of true patriotism and devotion to the country, and I tell you here my countrymen that that was a meeting of men who had the means to do what they proposed. It was not the mere enthusiatic expression of the feelings of the hour. It was the firm and determined purpose of true hearted men to do their duty, and their whole duty to the country they love, and are determined to preserve and protect. If our farmers and planters will do their duty and the brave men to whom I have appealed will do theirs, a bright future rises up before you, all will be well. Fail to do it, have men stay at home, wealthy men hoard their grain and all must be lost. Look the future full in the face; and, before you decide it this night, think of the liberty of your country, your firesides, your families, your wives, your children. Young men think of your mothers and sisters.

AVARICIOUSNESS WELL REPAID.—It seems that avariciousness is not alone confined to one latitude, as the following scrap from history will show. But in this instance it met its reward, and we hope that it may in the other. The clove tree has grown in greatest abundance in Ternate, an island of the Indian Ocean, belong the principal of the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. In this island, which has been long celebrated for its beauty and healthfulness, the trees grow in such plenty, that they, in some measure, lessoned their own value. For this reason the Dutch resolved to cut down the forests, and thus to raise the price of the commodity. But they soon had reason to repent of their avarice; for such a change ensued by cutting down the trees that the whole island, from being healthy and delightful, having lost its charming shades, become extreemly sickly, and has actually continued so to this day.

LATE NEWS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The following official dispatch was received from Kinston on the 3d:

To Gen. S. Cooper: I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's Brigade and part of Corse's and Clingman's and some artillery. I met the enemy in force at Batchleor's Creek, and killed and wounded about one hundred, and captured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty privates, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caisons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, the camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the United States gunboat *Underwriter.*

Our loss is thirty-five killed and wounded.

[Signed] G. E. PICKETT, Maj. Gen. Com.

The New York *Herald* of the first has been received. Lincln has issued an order for the drafting of five hundred thousand men on the tenth of March. The *Herald* says the order is but a consolidatian of the two calls previously for three hundred thousand, nearly half of whom have been obtained by volunteering and re-enlistment.

Dispatches from Western Virginia indicate that Gen. Early had captured in Hardy county, a few days ago, a train of eighty wagons, laden with commissary stores.

The Kentuky Legislature has adjourned without electing a Senator.

Judge Murphy, of Fort Smith has been elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

Gold unchanged.

In the Yankee House of Representaives, on the 25th ult., Fernando Wood made an earnest appeal for restoration and peace. On the 28th his reception was largely attended by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers and others.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has resigned.

Dispatches from Chattanooga say Johnson's army has fallen back to Kingston.

Wilson has withdrawn his resolution for the expulsion of Davis.

Latest European advices indicate a disagreement between the powers of the German Confederation on the Schlerwy-Holstein question.

The Confederate loan advanced ih London to fifty.

The Court of Exchequer refused a new trial in the Alexandria case, and the ship would be released.

The Florida has not yet left Brest.

The French Corps Legislation has granted the extraordinary credits demaned by the government.

Liverpool cotton market dull.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 3.—The whole of Rhode's Division, Lane's, North Carolino Brigade and nearly all the rest of Wilcox's Division, and Wilcox's old Alabama Brigade, have re-enlisted for the war. All quiet along our lines.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back to the House the bill to amend the late anti-substitute law in relation to farmers, with a recommendation that it do not pass. No action taken.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—Nothing of special importance was transacted in open session in either House of Congress to-day. It is understood that the Senate, in secret session, passed the currency bill which was sent to that body by the House for further consideration by that body. The Senate will next take up the tax bill in secret session. The House is still engaged on the military bill in secret session.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—It is understood the House, in secret session, passed the Military Bill, and sent it back to the Senate for further consideration by that body. It is also understood the bill was extensively amended and altered in the House.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 3.—A slight snow fell last night.

A General Court Martial has been convened here, consisting of Major Gen. Bukner and Brigadier Generals Field, Kemper, Anderson, Gregg, Nichols and Humphry. Some important cases will be brought before it.

All quiet in front.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 4.—Scouting parties from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap state that Wilcox's Brigade, of the 9th army corps, has been mustered out of service and gone home, very few having re-enlisted.

NEW SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—The Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have arranged and published a new schedule of prices which Government officers will pay for produce, &c:

Bacon, sides $1 50 per lb, hams 1 40 shoulders 1 30 Corn shelled $5 per bushel of 56 lbs Flour $33 to $36 per barrel, according to quality; pork 75 cents per lb; Salt $15 to $20 per bushel; Sheep $25 per head; Whiskey $12 per gallon, Brandy 10 to $12; Wheat 5 50 to $6 per bushel; Beef, fresh 45 cents salted 70; corn meal $5; Molasses, sorghum, $5; Horses, artillery $400 and $500; Mules, $300 and $500 according to quality; Peas, $5; Sugar $1; Shoes $10 per pair, &c.

WANTED.—An earnest statesman in Congress, who can rise to the great height of the present emergency and calmly point out the necessities of our situation. It is the one great want of the times. Under its blighting absence all the interests of the country are languishing and suffering even unto death. Cannot one be found—one master mind who can comprehend and grasp the case and devise the remedy for our malady—one mighty intellect that can bid the waves of ignorance, passion, panic, fear and faction, that madly lash the capital, be still? and gravely suggest what is best to be done?—*Mont. Mail.*

GEORGIA.—A new and fatal disease has made his appearance in and around Rome. We believe, says the Courier, the physicians call it *Menegatis*, and say its pathology is an inflamation of the base of the brain and the spinal nerves. The patient is attacked with a chill, accompanied with a severe pain in the back part, and in the spine. The head becomes drawn back and the patient experiences pains in the neck, similar in kind to lock-jaw, and generally becomes deranged in mind. The disease generally proves fatal in from twelve to thirty-six hours. The disease is not considered contagious, though it may possibly prove epidemical.

Some twenty persons have fallen victims to the malady, in this vicinity, in the past three weeks.

The N. Y. Herald publishes an intercepted letter dated 31st ult., which states that Gen. Lee has been joined by Longstreet, and is about to execute a combination, the result of which will be the planting of the Southern flag in Baltimore.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day, the House bill to increase the deficiency in the army, by the employment of Negroes, was reported upon favorably by the Senate Military Committee, and placed on the Calander.

The general appropriation bill was amended, and passed. One amendment proposed that no salary be paid to army officers, appointed under the Provisional Government, unless they had been re-appointed and confirmed by the permanent Government, but at the solicition of several Senators, the amendment was withdrawn.

The bill exempting farmers and planters, who had furnished substitutes, was on motion, taken up from the table. Yeas 14, Nays 8, and made the special order for Tuesday next at 1 oclock.

RICHMOND, Feb., 5.—In the House, evidence of the re-enlistment of a large number of troops from the various States was presented, and resolutions of thanks were adopted.

The Senate bill organizing a general staff for the army, was discussed but not disposed of. It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee in Secret session, last night, reported a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is now under consideration in that body.

The tax bill is under consideration in secret session in the Senate.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—The enemy keeps up an occasional fire on Fort Sumter. There were six shots fired yesterday morning, and three last night, the former striking the Fort, the latter exploding over-head.

Eighty shots fired at the City to-day. The enemy's batteries and monitors, have kept up a slow fire on the wreck of the steamer *Presto.*

The monitors fired eleven and fifteen inch shells.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—A special despatch to the *"Evening News"* from Okolona, says that there are no signs of the enemy in Northern Mississippi nor west Tennessee, only at Memphis and Germantown.

The Yankee programme is to advance from Vicksburg into Central Alabama, necessitating the abandonment of Mobile. Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. Neither of these places were destroyed, but every thing was carried off by the yankees; stock, farming impliments and household furniture.

Many families were compelled to go to Memphis or suffer the destruction of every thing.

The yankee cavalry, in strong force, crossed the Big Black yesterday, or day-before, and were met by Jackson's cavalry where a lively fight ensued this may perhaps be a general advance.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 5.—Private W. H. Roberts, Co., A, 21st Miss., Regt. Humphrey's Brigade, was shot to-day for deserting his regiment to join a Cavalry regiment.

Trains are now runing to Rodgersville junction. We have nothing of interest to report from the front.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 5.—Capt. Kincheloe of the Prince William Cavalry, sent in a batch of prisoners captured near Kettle Run, Fauquier county, on Sunday last. They belong to the 5th army corps, and report everything quiet in their lines.

Our scouts report the enemy granting furloughs quite liberally to re-enlisted men.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Bacon	3 00 @ 3 50 ℔ lb
Pork	3 00 ℔ lb
Lard	2 50 ℔ lb
Beef	1 00 ℔ lb
Beeswax	2 50 ℔ lb
Butter	3 50 @ 4 ℔ lb
Cotton	1 25 ℔ lb
Coffee	10 @ 12 50 ℔ lb
Cotton Yarn	$10 @ 35 ℔ bunch.
Dried Fruit	Apples & Peaches 75 @ $1 ℔ lb
Eggs	1 50 @ 1 75 ℔ dozen.
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ℔ lb
Flour	$125 @ $145 ℔ barrel.
Flaxseed	5 00 @ 8 00 ℔ bushel.
Fodder	$11 00 ℔ hundred.
Hay	$10 00 ℔ hundred.
Shucks	$6 00 @ $10 00 ℔ hundred.
Grain—Corn	$16 25 ℔ bushel.
Wheat	$22 50 ℔ bushel.
Rye	$15 00 ℔ bushel.
Oats	$ 8 00 ℔ bushel.
Peas	$16 00 ℔ bushel.
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 50 ℔ lb
Dry	4 50 @ 5 00 ℔ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 00 @ 4 00 ℔ lb
Leather—Upper	12 50 ℔ lb.
Sole	10 00 ℔ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ℔ gallon.
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 ℔ gallon.
Molasses	12 50 @ 17 50 ℔ gallon.
Nails	2 75 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Onions	15 00 ℔ bushel.
Potatoes—Irish	$10 00 @ 12 50 ℔ bushel.
Sweet	8 @ 10 60 ℔ bushel.
Rice	65 ℔ lb
Sugar	1 50 ℔ lb
Soap	Family Bar $1 25 ℔ lb
Toilet	$2 00 ℔ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ℔ gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 00 @ 3 50 ℔ Yard.
Salt	$22 50 ℔ bushel.
Tallow	2 50 ℔ lb
Wool	84 @ $6 ℔ lb

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WANTED—Immediately, at this office, one or two active, intelligent boys, as Carriers.

☞ We will not be responsible for money sent to us by mail.

☞ One number of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent to old subscribers, after which it will be discontinued unless the subscription be paid in advance.

☞ RAGS!—RAGS!!—TWELVE CENTS a pound will be paid for all CLEAN Cotton or Linen Rags, delivered to us at this office, in cash, or we will receive them in payment for subscription to the paper.

☞ Any of our friends or patrons receiving late and important news from the army by letter or telegraph, will confer a favor on us by sending or leaving them with us for publication.